

Children's Newspaper

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FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

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ROBIN HOOD HAS TO BE FIT

An actor who is well-equipped for the rough and tumble of Sherwood Forest

By Peter London

When Richard Greene, TV's Robin Hood, hangs up his bow and doffs his suit of Lincoln green at the end of the day, where do his thoughts turn? The answer is—to his own ocean-racing sloop, named the Santander. She is 42 feet three inches long and draws six feet of water. Richard's love of sailing is understandable, for he is a Devon man and used to love to sit on Plymouth Hoe watching the passing pageant of Channel shipping.

"WHEN I first went to Hollywood I had a sailing dinghy, then I went as crewman for Humphrey Bogart in his ten-ton ketch," Richard told me. But he began life in the world of the theatre, for both his parents were acting when he was born, and the tradition goes back two generations before them. So when Richard left the Cardinal Vaughan School in London he set out to make his own way in the theatre.

He started in a production of Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra, and did not have one word to utter!



After some months of hard work in Repertory he got his first film rôle.

"It was a small part, but at least I had something to say. Two words, in fact—'Not Yet.' The trouble was that they ended up on the cutting-room floor. All I remember of that film was that it starred Gracie Fields," he recalls with a chuckle.

In his teens Richard knew the hard life of a young actor—the job-hunting, the small parts, the work of assistant stage manager and, to keep the wolf from the door, the modelling in photographic studios for advertising. Richard's face could be seen advertising hats, collars, ties, and hair cream.

When at last he began to make his name in Hollywood films, the hoardings of this country were full of pictures of Richard Greene—anonously but unmistakably—advertising this hair cream.

His face, however, brought him more satisfying fame in a string of

major Hollywood films until 1939, when Richard gave up acting for war service in tanks.

After the war he was back to acting and to Hollywood, and England did not see a great deal of Richard Greene until in 1953 he came home for the Coronation. But except for quick trips, he has been here ever since, the major reason being his four big series of Robin Hood telefilms.

Made at the Walton-on-Thames studios with a British cast, these films appear on the TV screens of seven countries. Robin is a special favourite in America and Richard has had to make a flying visit across the Atlantic to show himself in person to young Americans.

EXCITING JOB

Playing the lead in Robin Hood is an exciting job. It means rising at 6.15 every working morning.

It is usually 7 o'clock in the evening before Richard heads back to London, and then comes the job of learning his lines for the next day's shooting.

Fan-mail and business letters also take time, for Richard likes to read every letter sent to him from viewers. So at Walton he has a caravan dressing-room-office and a secretary.

Much of the Robin Hood serial is shot on location at Foxwarren Park, Surrey, the lovely estate owned by Mrs. Hannah Fisher, who produces Robin Hood and a

The yacht English Rose puts to sea again for another season of practical training for girls on April 25. Sixteen cruises have been arranged, including one to Rouen and Paris in June, and others to Honfleur, Cherbourg, and along the English coast in July, August, and September. In the French capital English Rose will be televised sailing between bridges on the Seine.

The inclusive cost of each week's training course is £7. Full details are obtainable from Mrs. Woollard, "Even Keel," Lilliput, Poole, Dorset.

Voice of Youth

A schoolgirl and a schoolboy sit with the 30 "official" members of the Road Safety committee at Felixstowe, Suffolk, to voice the young people's point of view. They are Janet Trollope, head girl at Felixstowe Grammar School, and Alan Robinson, the head boy.

Janet, who wants to be a schoolteacher, told our correspondent that "The committee like to have our views on such matters as Road-Safety quizzes for the schools and the selection of posters."

Alan said: "We are both youngsters and both cyclists, so we can speak as 'expert witnesses' for our school friends. It is true that we do not always feel the same way about things. For example, Janet is a great defender of child cyclists, while I have misgivings about some of them."

A spokesman of the Road Safety committee explained: "Committees like ours, often composed mainly of elderly people, tend to get a bit 'stuffy.' We feel it's a good thing to have the youngsters sitting with us."

number of other well-known TV film series.

Most people ask about Robin Hood's skill as an archer. Well, there is no film trickery here. Richard Greene is a first-rate bow-and-arrow man. His instructor says that if Richard had time to practise more he could be of amateur championship class.

His horsemanship is first-rate, too. At Foxwarren he keeps his own jumper named Petrina, and in winter when sailing is impossible, Richard takes to the saddle. He is also a fine swimmer and the athletic feats of Robin Hood in the films are matched by the toughness and fitness of the actor in real life.

Even so, Richard reckons to be one of the most knocked-about actors in Britain, for bruises and bumps are plentiful in the rough and tumble of Sherwood Forest.



No more broken windows

From Amsterdam comes news of a method of making window panes 20 times as strong as the glass normally used. At a recent demonstration a steel ball weighing three pounds was dropped from a height of eight feet on a sheet of this glass. It bounced off like a rubber ball leaving the glass unbroken; so it looks as if, in due course, back-garden cricketers will be able to hit out to their heart's content without fear of penalty.

For the RAF

This latest portrait of the Queen has been painted by Edward Halliday as a companion piece to that of Prince Philip now hanging in the Officers' Mess at R.A.F. Station, Henlow, Bedfordshire.

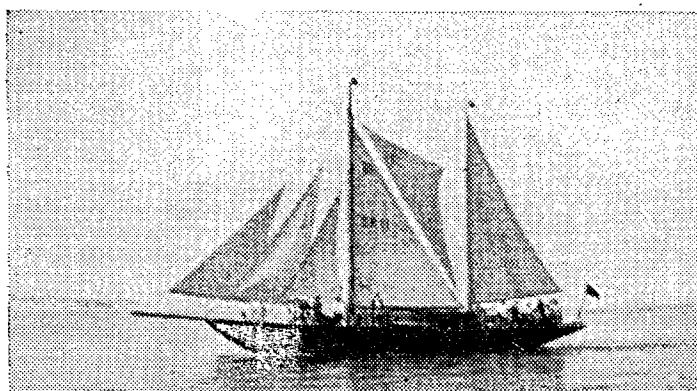
YOUNG ARTISTS, PLEASE NOTE

February 26 is the closing date for entries in the National Exhibition of Children's Art, organised by the Sunday Pictorial. It is expected that more than 30,000 children will compete, and about 400 of their efforts will be shown at the Royal Institute Galleries in London next September before going on to the provinces.

The competition is for paintings and drawings, and certain decorative crafts. The awards include a £300 Art Training Grant, a fortnight's painting holiday for six boys and six girls, a special frieze award, a £50 grant to the school submitting the best craft work, and many consolation prizes. No entry forms are needed, but full details can be obtained from the National Exhibition of Children's Art 1959, Sunday Pictorial, 7-9 Breems Buildings, London, E.C.4.

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To France aboard the English Rose



EUROPE'S GREATEST PROBLEM

By the C N Diplomatic Correspondent

A BUSY period has started for the world's diplomats and ambassadors. One can hardly open a newspaper today without seeing some reference to a Note or a Conference concerned with the general question of "easing tension" or the particular problem of Germany. We may sometimes wonder what it is all about, whether it really has anything to do with us. But the truth is that decisions made in the near future will affect all people's lives. We have seriously to think how to run our world in better ways. This, briefly, means how to get the best, instead of the worst, out of our scientific discoveries.

Since the war science has entered the age of nuclear power and the Space Age almost at the same time. Our scientists can use their discoveries for peace or war. But because of the destructive nature of the weapons they can make, mankind is turning away from the use of war to solve its problems.

The emphasis today is upon peace. That is where our ambassadors and statesmen come in. Their task of preserving peace is as hard as it ever was, largely because some countries are less "grown-up" than others, and some have less wealth than others.

TALKING IT OVER

But there is this difference: after two world wars public opinion, in general, solidly supports all moves to preserve peace through *writing* and *talking*—in other words, through diplomatic Notes followed by conferences with countries on problems of common interest.

During the past few months the "German problem" has taken first place on the list of subjects to be discussed between Russia and the Western Powers which were her allies against Nazi Germany.

It is now a matter of history that Germany was divided into two parts when the war ended in her defeat. Russia controlled one part, now Eastern Germany, and Britain, the United States, and France each occupied the three zones of the other part. This has since become the sovereign independent State of West Germany with its capital at Bonn.

DIVIDED CITY

The former capital of the old Germany is Berlin. It lies in East Germany—the part in which Russia is interested—and is more than 100 miles from the frontier with West Germany. There are Western troops in West Berlin and Russian troops in East Berlin.

The West Germans would like to see Germany united once more, with the capital in Berlin. But there is a dispute about *how* this should be done. Attempts were made to solve the problem at conferences in 1955, but they failed.

Now Russia has reopened the question. It is interesting to see—and this is a main point of this article—the change in Western methods of handling negotiations with the wartime ally, Russia.

Since 1955 the Western Powers have accepted what is called the doctrine of "interdependence." Historians will probably date its

birth from the meeting of President Eisenhower and Mr. Macmillan in Washington in the autumn of 1957. It is the modern emphasis given to the word which counts, for past alliances—such as the European "coalitions" in the time of Napoleon—were made up of countries which were independent of each other.

Today it is recognised that no one country can live to itself, either as an economic or a military Power. The free exchange, or even the pooling, of resources has become essential. From this it is clear that there must be frequent, even continuous, consultation between allies.

POWER OF THE SMALL COUNTRY

So when Russia sends a Note to the Western Powers they first consult each other about how they should reply to it. In the private talks that follow the voice of little Luxemburg carries the same weight as that of the greatest Powers.

A Note is a letter from one Government to another. In the present case—the German problem—it is first examined by a group of officials representing the main Powers concerned. These are Britain, the U.S., France, and West Germany. The officials sit, or may sit, in Washington, Paris, London, or Bonn.

A draft or proposed version of a reply is then prepared and sent to the permanent council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, whose membership of 15 countries includes those of the four "German Powers" in this Western alliance. The council is composed of officials with the rank of Ambassador.

COMMON PRACTICE

The proposed reply may be revised several times by this body before everybody is satisfied with it. When it is approved in substance each country which received a Note from Russia sends it off separately; it is not sent by N A T O as such.

This process of consultation is now common practice. And it has probably come to stay. It may take a little longer for 15 countries to make up their minds than one country. But where such serious issues are involved it is far better to "get it right" than to rush things.

If a conference with the Russians is the fruit of all this, then this long and calculated approach will have been worth while.

The good ship Wyatt Earp

A gallant little ship that once bore a name made very familiar by television, is being pounded to pieces by heavy seas off the coast of Queensland. She is the Natone, formerly known as the Wyatt Earp, a vessel used by the American explorer Lincoln Ellsworth, during his Antarctic voyages in the nineteen-thirties.

It is perhaps no coincidence that Ellsworth was the name of the place where the real-life Wyatt Earp began his career of "cleaning up" western towns. As the newly appointed marshal, young Wyatt walked calmly up the street one day in 1873 calling on the notorious Ben Thompson to surrender. Ben had just shot a sheriff, and a crowd watched breathlessly as the dreaded gunman was steadily approached by the young marshal. Then, to everyone's astonishment, Ben Thompson, overawed by the other's cool confidence, threw down his gun and put up his hands.

LEGEND IN THE WEST

Wyatt Earp became a legend in the West before he died at the age of 80, and it is appropriate that his namesake ship should also have had a long and adventurous career. Built in Norway in 1933, the Wyatt Earp sailed to the White South in 1934, 1935, and 1938, breaking Antarctic ice in trips that charted new territories. In 1939 the Australian Government bought her for southern exploration, but the war brought more urgent tasks, and for four years she sailed tropical waters carrying thousands of tons of war materials.

In 1948 the Wyatt Earp set out for the frozen south again, and made several attempts to reach the mainland. But this time the pack ice was too thick for her, and it was decided that a more powerful ship would have to be used. The Wyatt Earp was sold to pass the evening of her days as a coastal vessel under the name of Natone. Not long ago she ran aground in a storm and broke her back.

News from Everywhere

A French essay competition for British secondary schoolboys and girls aged 16 to 19 is to be held by the Alliance Française between March 9 and 13. The first five prizes are a week in Paris. Schools wishing to take part can obtain details from: Alliance Française (French Essay Competition), 3 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7.

Eight-year-old Richard Whittingham found a strange object on the beach near his home at Overstrand, Norfolk. It has been identified as a piece of fossilised wood over 500,000 years old.

An Eskimo, Mr. W. E. Belize, is the president of Alaska's first State Senate.

The boys of Calday Grange Grammar School, West Kirby, have repainted the motor coach they bought two years ago, and reconditioned its engine. It has travelled 5500 miles, and last summer took them on a tour of France and Belgium. Now they are hoping it will take them even farther afield.

BRAVE BOY

The Scouts' Cornwell Badge has been awarded to eleven-year-old Wolf Cub David Warren of Lewisham for his courage under great suffering during a long illness.

To honour the memory of Cecil Rhodes, Bulawayo City Council is to urge that a sprig of plumbago—the explorer's favourite flower—be worn on the anniversary of his death, March 26.

A fellowship to the memory of Robert Burns is to be established at Otago University in New Zealand. It will be open to writers normally resident in the country.

The Charlemagne Prize, given to international leaders for promoting European unity, has been awarded for 1959 to the U.S. General Marshall, for his work in organising economic aid to Europe.

THEY SAY . . .

ROBERT BURNS put a girdle round the Earth with a single song. Auld Lang Syne, owing nothing to electricity or science, his only instruments the hearts and tongues of ordinary men.

Sir Alan Herbert

THERE is a sort of myth that members of the Royal Family do nothing else but open things and lay foundation stones.

Prince Philip.

Delicate work



Wall paintings made by a monk 700 years ago are being restored in Winchester Cathedral. It is work calling for the utmost skill and care.

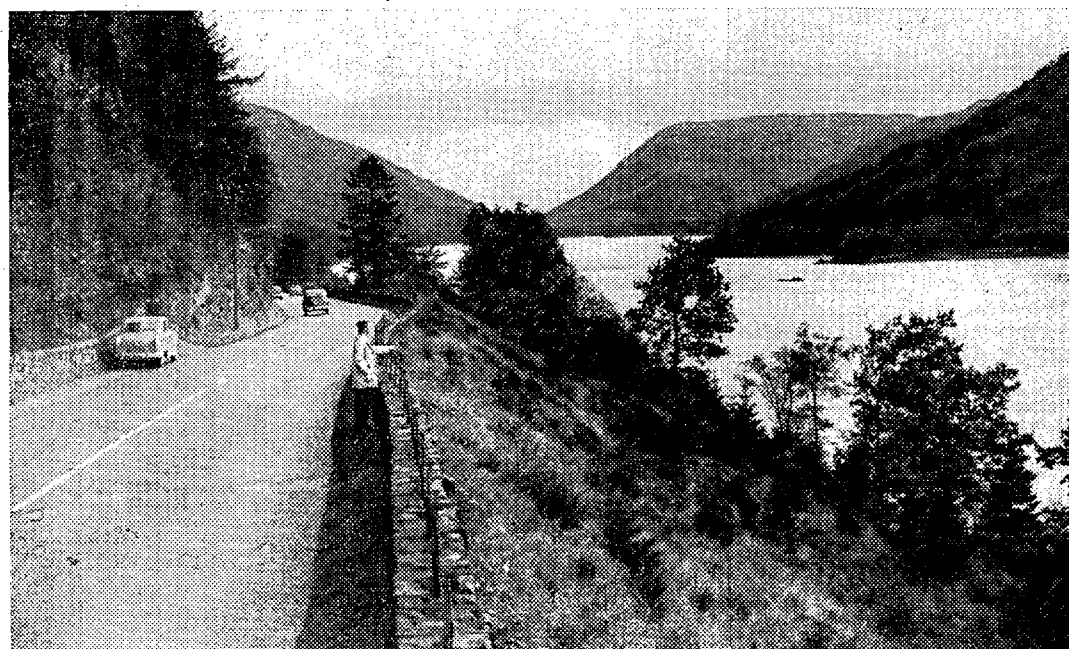
An exhibition of 55 paintings by Sir Winston Churchill is to be held at the Royal Academy during the second week in March.

Lamp standards that will have traffic signals, post boxes, fire alarms, and telephones attached to them are being designed for New York streets.

POLE JUMP

A study of the course of the Vanguard satellite, launched ten months ago, has led American scientists to calculate that the sea level at the North Pole is some 50 feet higher than was previously thought.

The United States is sending 15,000 tons of wheat, flour, and fodder to the people of Yemen, Arabia, who have suffered a severe drought.



OUR HOMELAND

The road running along the shores of lovely Lake Thirlmere, in Cumberland

Monsters of long ago

Many of the strange creatures which lived on Earth long before mankind appeared are described and pictured in a recently published book, *Prehistoric Animals*, by Sam and Beryl Epstein (Harrap, 12s. 6d.).

This book also explains the patient work which built up our knowledge out of odd bones and skeletons and strange footprints preserved in mud that turned into rock. It tells us of the enormous range of fossils, beginning with petrified shells of marine creatures, such as those which became limestone.

Many sea creatures still living are far more ancient than our land animals, and while on the subject of clams and starfish the authors remind us that "when empty shells are found on the sea floor today they often mean what they meant four hundred million years ago: a starfish had a hearty meal."

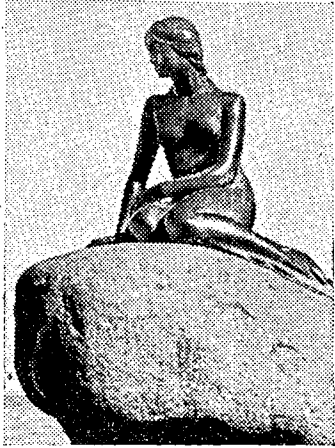
Anyone who has seen reconstructed skeletons in museums of some of the larger prehistoric land animals, such as the Brontosaurus or the Diplodocus, knows that the elephant, by comparison, is of quite a modest size. The Diplodocus, for instance, was over 80 feet long.

The drawings in this very readable book help one to visualise the many creatures we should know nothing about if scientists had not worked together in following the strange clues to their existence in the long ago. C.D.D.

THE LITTLE MERMAID

All the children of Denmark have been saddened by the death, last month, of the 82-year-old sculptor Edvard Eriksen. His work is to be seen in many Danish museums but his best-known sculpture is the figure of the Little Mermaid in Copenhagen Harbour.

Seated on a rock by the water's



By courtesy of the National Travel Association of Denmark

edge, this lovely figure in bronze represents the heroine of one of Hans Andersen's fairy stories. She is the Sea-King's tragic daughter who rescues a shipwrecked Prince and takes human shape in order to be near him; and in the end, as her dreams of happiness fade, she vanishes into space with the other children of the air.

In Edvard Eriksen's sculpture she is the mortal made immortal, forever gazing out to sea.

Rock blasted, dog rescued

Seven men recently worked day and night for a whole week to rescue a dachshund from a fox's burrow at Lövanger, North Sweden. The burrow was at the end of a long tunnel, reached only by a narrow cleft in the rock, and the rescuers were finally obliged to blast the rock.

This was a difficult operation if injury to the dog was to be avoided, but in the end all was well. The little dachshund was brought back to his master, somewhat slimmer after a week in the burrow, but otherwise in good condition.

The rescue attracted much attention from the press, radio, and television, and the seven men have been awarded gold medals by the Swedish Society for the Protection of Dogs.

LAST SURVIVOR

The last man in a New Zealand "ghost town" has died after seeing all his fellow-citizens depart, and their houses fall into ruins. He was Mr. Richard Kean, aged 85, of Greenstone, South Island.

This little town was once a busy goldmining centre, but then the precious metal became hard to find, and people began to drift away. But Mr. Kean refused to leave his birthplace.

Not long ago he was taken to a hospital some 18 miles away, and Greenstone was left to its silence and its memories.

WARM WALLPAPER

Wallpaper which can heat a room is among the latest products from America.

Quite safe to use, it consists of two layers of specially insulated paper (supplied in rolls) with thin copper foil strips along the opposite edges. Plugged into electric power points, the paper radiates heat over its entire area.

One version—Cellotherm—can be applied not only to ceilings, walls, and floors, but also buried in drives, airport runways, and other outside areas to combat ice and snow. Another development, called Lamitherm, is intended mainly for industrial purposes and can be used to keep food warm on counters of self-service restaurants and canteens.

Road-makers' holiday

The ancient law of *corvée* has been abolished in the little Channel Island of Sark, by its parliament known as the Chief Pleas. Under this law all the inhabitants (there are less than 500) between the ages of 25 and 65 had to work on the roads for two days a year, or pay a fine of £1.

To make up for the loss of revenue in fines, the island's 26 tractors will now be more highly taxed, and taxes may be increased on the 26 horse-drawn carriages in the island.

Cars are not allowed on Sark at all.

REFUGE OF A HERO

This picture shows an old Herefordshire manor, Kentchurch Court, for which a repairs grant has been made by the Ministry of Works. The house has been in the unbroken possession of the Scudamore family for 900 years, and is said to have once sheltered Owen Glendower, the Welsh national hero who led the 15th-century revolt against Henry IV of England. Owen's daughter, Alice, was married to Sir John Scudamore. Much of the



Reproduced, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, from the Herefordshire volume of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments

present building is comparatively modern but it still contains parts of the medieval manor in which Sir John entertained his father-in-law.

SPIN! ZIP! WHIRR!

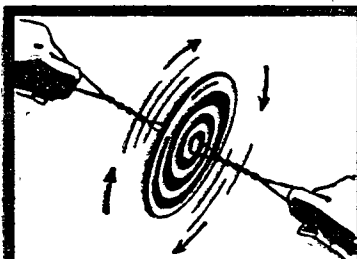
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FASTEST, ZIPPIEST SPINNING TOY YOU EVER PLAYED WITH...

different brightly coloured models to collect and swap—and every one's a GIFT

THEY'RE

SPINZIPS!



HOW TO WORK YOUR SPINZIP

Twirl the Spinzip by its string until the string is twisted good and tight. As you pull and slacken the twisted string, the Spinzip spins—fast. And listen to it zip!

FREE!

One in every packet of Kellogg's Corn Flakes with this flash

SPINZIPPING's great! You'll find everyone doing it—and you can too. Ask Mum to get the special Corn Flakes packet with a free Spinzip right away.



ACTUAL SIZE

ERNEST THOMSON WRITES ABOUT RADIO AND TELEVISION PERSONALITIES AND PROGRAMMES

Meet the Budds of Paragon Street

MANY television serials use a historical background; often in a far-off place, to lend romance and excitement. But the Budds of Paragon Street, whom we will meet in BBC Children's TV next Tuesday, are an ordinary family in London's East End, and the time is the present.

Very much the central figure is Mrs. Budd herself, a large, lovable "Mum" played by Mary Hignett. Around her the friends and neighbours buzz like bees round a hive. Her main problem is bringing up her two children—the shy, 12-year-old Vicky, and her rather older brother, Malcolm. Vicky finds her feet in the local children's theatre, but Malcolm,



Mary Hignett

afraid of seeming a "softy," gets into the company of spivs, goes wrong, and lands in the Juvenile Court.

Vicky is played by 13-year-old Mary Hewing, who trained for dancing at the Arts Educational

Schools but has made a big success of acting, too. Viewers may have seen her in Whack-O and Good Wives.

Robin Ransom, who plays Malcolm, is a TV veteran, although



Robin Ransom

only 13. Trained at the Corona School, he has already appeared in more than 30 television productions, among them the Ted Ray Show, Mary Britten, M.D., Crackerjack, and Tom Barnardo. One of his school friends, Diana Beevers, also has a part in the Paragon story as Vicky's pal Lydia Parkin.

There is a play within the play as we watch backstage preparations for A Midsummer Night's Dream at the children's theatre, with John Greenwood as Bill Nightingale, the pushful young man who runs it.

Producer Barbara Hammond has been filming some scenes at Ealing Studios and others in the streets of Stepney.

ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF 1066

EVERYONE knows that Norman William beat Saxon Harold at the Battle of Hastings. But how and why? On Network 3 at 7.30 this Wednesday evening we can hear two men talking on the actual site of the battlefield. They are Major-General H. Essame and R. H. C. Davis, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

One day last October, they stood near Pevensey Bay with a tape-recorder and worked out the tactics on both sides.

This could be a thrilling start for the new weekly series, The Normans, which is to tell Network 3 listeners the story of the Norman contribution to Western civilisation.

To help in following the broadcasts the BBC have published a 40-page booklet containing pictures

and maps, together with a glossary of Norman words, surnames, and feudal terms. You can get it for 2s. 6d. at any bookstall. Its title is The Normans.

Snow in the studio

WHY not enjoy a winter sports holiday by TV? I hear that John Rhodes, children's programme chief for Associated-Rediffusion, is planning a new Friday evening serial, starting on March 3, set in the snows of Switzerland. A model funicular railway may be set up in the Wembley Studios with a dummy ski-run and sackfuls of imitation snow.

This will be much cheaper, I am told, than sending a camera team to the Alps.

Spotting the Sun spots

ASTRONOMER Patrick Moore meant to focus on the Sun for his last Seeing Stars talk in BBC Children's TV. Instead he switched to the Moon at the last minute because of the near-miss from the Russian satellite.

Now, with people recently observing two sunspots with the naked eye, the Sun is in the news again. On Friday, Mr. Moore will explain how the Sun was born and how, in time, it will die.

He will also talk about variable stars—those that steadily brighten and then fade, like celestial light-houses.

Third performance of Black Arrow

To win fame on the air—and the fair lady, too—three times in just over 12 months, is pretty good going for handsome Richard Shelton, hero of R. L. Stevenson's Black Arrow, the famous story of the Wars of the Roses. He begins his adventures all over again in the BBC Children's Hour serial which begins on Friday. This will be exactly a week after its run on BBC Children's TV.



And the TV version, as you may know, was a telerecording of the original showing a year ago.

The beautiful Joanna Sedley is to be played on the radio by Billie Whitelaw. At one stage Joanna Sedley disguises herself as a boy—easily done on TV but tricky on sound without Billie Whitelaw's talent for imitating boys' voices. Well-known on television, she is also an old hand at radio, having started at the age

FISHY WORK FOR DAVY JONES

IF you can imagine a sort of Welsh Phil Silvers, rather older than Sergeant Bilko but just as wily and quick to seize the main chance, you will know what to expect of Davy Jones. He is the cunning old railway signalman, played by Jack Walters, and he is to be seen in six weekly half-hour plays by the Breconshire writer T. C. Thomas, starting this Wednesday in BBC television.

Perhaps you met Davy in three previous plays about the likeable old rascal. His lonely signal box is the scene of one conspiracy after another. In this week's story he arranges a fishing competition, not forgetting to try to get something out of it for himself.



RAF apprentices at work

THE Chiltern Hills threatened to rob young viewers of a BBC television broadcast from the R.A.F. camp at Halton, Buckinghamshire, next Tuesday. Producer Douglas Fleming had full plans for showing us apprentices being trained to service aircraft engines.

Then came a standby warning from the TV engineers. Between Halton and the BBC receiving station in London stand the heights of Wendover, which could have a heavy screening effect. A test transmitter was rushed down to Halton. Luckily for viewers the pictures got through.

Now the engineers are hoping results will be as good during the actual broadcast.

Too many letters might spoil the cooking

YOU may possibly have wondered why John and Fanny Cradock, who are doing a sort of cookery duet in Associated-Rediffusion's Lucky Dip on Tuesdays, always end up by pleading "No Letters, Please!"

Now I have been told the reason. During their last series, boys and girls not only deluged them with 35,000 requests for recipes but included lots of letters, too. Naturally the Cradocks love being popular, but if they had to answer viewers' individual letters,

the cakes would burn and there would be little time to concoct new recipes.

Of course, they like viewers to try the recipes themselves. But all you need to know is to be found in their printed and numbered Recipe Letters mentioned at the end of each cooking spree. The address is Happy Cooking, Children's TV, Associated-Rediffusion, Television House, W.C.99.

The "99," by the way, is correct. It is an address used to help the postal authorities.



The Cradocks preparing a tasty meal

And now you can mould NODDY in 'Plasticine'



Harbotts introduced their first modelling outfits 60 years ago.

HARBUTT'S PLASTICINE LTD • BATHAMPTON • BATH Sole Manufacturers.

NODDY in 'Plasticine'

Regd. Trade Mark

WITH 'PRESTO SHAPES'

—easily and quickly with this amazing new three-in-one outfit. This bumper box contains 'Presto Shape' moulds from which perfect replicas of the famous 'Noddy' characters can be made in 'Plasticine' and arranged with a beautifully coloured scenic background of Noddy Town. Full instructions and accessories in every outfit. Price 10/6 complete. (U.K.)

Obtainable at all good stores, toy shops and stationers.

Fun and games in Ancient Rome

I HEAR that Dead Lions Make No Bones is the title of a play in Associated-Rediffusion Children's TV next Tuesday. It is said to be very funny, which is rather fortunate, since it deals with the Emperor Nero's various attempts to rid himself of his bossy mother, Agrippina.

Though the lions are not seen, we hear them roaring for dinner in the arena.

Bernard Walker, who wrote this farce, says it was first performed by the boys of a well-known preparatory school

To help all young nature-lovers

MANY important societies for naturalists have junior sections or clubs. They have been formed to help the younger generation in their nature studies, to promote wider interest in wild life generally, and to enlist their support in protecting the wild life of this country. The newest of these is the one founded by the Zoological Society in London—the XYZ Club (for Xceptional Young Zoologists) of which the CN gave details in its issue dated January 24.

Already in the field is the Junior Bird Recorders Club of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (25 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1). I can recommend this to those of you who are especially keen on birds and bird-watching. The subscription is only 2s. 6d. a year, and its aim is "to encourage the better protection of birds through study of their habits."

The J.B.R.C. now has about 2500 members, who contribute articles to The Junior Bird Watcher, which appears three times a year, and, if they are over 14, also send records of interesting birds they have seen to the Club's annual report. An annual conference is held at Belstead House, Ipswich, at which members read papers on the bird research they have done during the preceding year. Two courses on bird migration and bird-ringing are also held each year at Dungeness Bird Observatory, under the expert guidance of Bert Axell, the R.S.P.B.'s warden at the bird sanctuary there.

THE GOSLINGS

Another bird society with a junior membership is the go-ahead Wildfowl Trust, under Peter Scott, which runs two collections of ornamental waterfowl, at Slimbridge in Gloucestershire, and Pea-kirk in Northamptonshire.

Young members of the Wildfowl Trust pay 7s. 6d. a year and are called Goslings. They have free access to the wildfowl collections on Saturdays and Sundays, and are given an "adopted duck"

of their own. This means that one of the many ducks ringed under the Trust's research programme is allocated to them, and if it is recovered, perhaps from as far away as Russia, they are sent special news of it. The chance of adopters getting some news of their bird is one in ten. (Readers may be interested to know that the CN has adopted one.)

Another ingenious feature of the Gosling scheme is the series of grades of Goslings, with promotion by tests of the member's ability to recognise waterfowl.

FOR FLOWER-LOVERS

For those of you whose fancy runs to wild flowers rather than birds there are two societies. One is the Wild Flower Society (Broadview, Claremont Lane, Esher, Surrey) which has several branches for junior members who keep diaries of wild flowers as they start to bloom each year. There are also special competitions for the largest number of flowers found in bloom in the first week of March, the last week of October, and the whole of the four winter months, November to February. This Society holds field meetings and rambles for juniors.

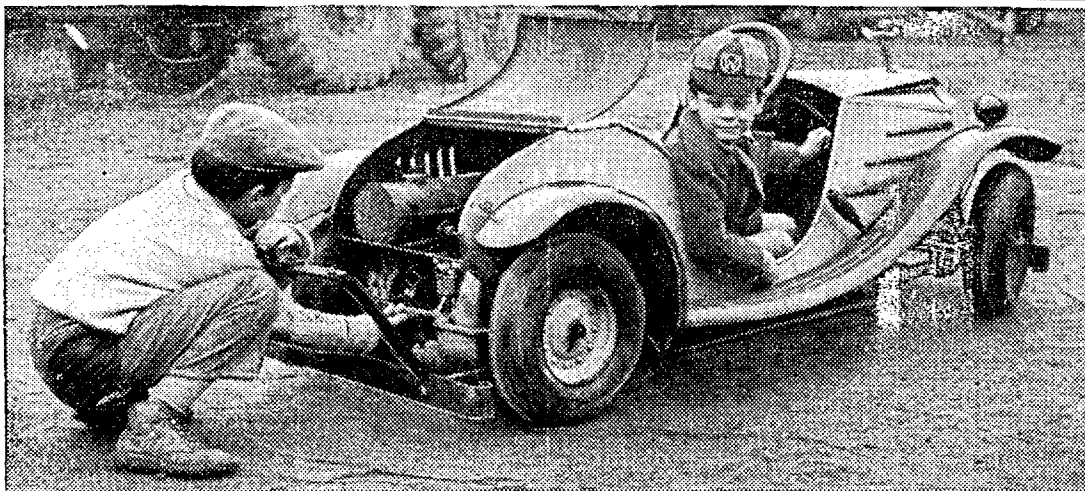
The Botanical Society of the British Isles also has many junior members and a special committee to look after them (Hon. Secretary, 47 The Vale, Witley, Portsmouth, Hants.). It holds some half-dozen field meetings specially for junior flower-lovers in various parts of the country each year, and an annual residential meeting for a week or ten days, usually abroad; in 1957, for instance, it was in Ireland, and in 1958 in the Pyrenees.

Every district also has its local natural history society, where keen young naturalists are usually welcomed. If your local public library cannot give you the name and address of the hon. secretary of the nearest society, write and ask the Secretary of the Council for Nature, 41 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.

RICHARD FITTER

Tuning her up

Billy (in the driving seat) and Tommy Benson of Holmwood, Surrey, are the happy owners of a racing car built by father. They are too young to be allowed on the road but they have a lot of fun just the same.



TREASURES OF NORWAY IN LONDON TOWN



A wonderful collection of Norwegian Art treasures can now be seen at the Victoria and Albert Museum, at South Kensington, and our pictures show three of the exhibits. They are, from left to right: head of a man carved in soapstone about A.D. 1300; part of a 16th-century tapestry showing a lady of the Norwegian Court; and the head of a monk, carved in wood about 800 years ago.

Some of the objects on view are a thousand years old and more; examples of Viking arts and crafts in the days before Christianity, which did not reach Norway until the eleventh century. Treasures from Norwegian churches are also well represented, one of the most

striking among them being a wrought-iron candlestick in the shape of a ship.

All visitors to the exhibition will be fascinated by the small and homely things from the mountain farms and villages where they were made. These include carved drinking vessels of birchwood and ox-horn, porringers of silver, metal brooches, and woven cushion covers.

The exhibition (open until Sunday, March 15) is housed in a series of temporary rooms which have low walls and ceilings of sacking to give the effect of the small timber buildings from which many of the objects originally came.

Explaining that modern music

No one has worked harder in the cause of presenting good music to the younger generation than Percy M. Young, whose two popular books, Music Makers and More Music Makers, are now followed by Music Makers of Today (Dobson, 12s. 6d.).

After a warmly human preface, What is Today? in which he explains his purpose in writing this book, Mr. Young offers us satisfying chapters on the really established composers of the present time.

As representative of the style in which this book is written one might mention the section, on page 94, in the chapter on Bela Bartok, headed Mikrokosmos. Here, for

those who have made a serious study of their favourite art of music, is what might be called a piece of good advice from the nicer kind of uncle on "one of the moderns"—an uncle who knows what he is talking about, too.

The eleven composers discussed and explained include Ravel, Stravinsky, Prokofiev, Hindemith, de Falla, William Walton, and Aaron Copland, and there are attractive line drawings of each.

At the end is a list of works to hear (recordings) and play.

MAGNETIC FOOTBALL

Toy footballers that can kick a ball and move swiftly to any part of a miniature "field" will show their paces at the Brighton Toy Fair, February 16-20. The players are made of plastic and are controlled by magnets. Magnetic rugby is another game of this kind, the plastic figures in this case being able to carry, kick, and pass the ball.

Other novelties at the Fair, which will attract many overseas customers, will be a miniature electric organ, a do-it-yourself model railway outfit, a super garage for model cars, and a junior electric sewing machine.

Another toy to be shown will be the Spinning Plate—of plastic!—which is twirled on the end of a cane.

New foundations for an old church

The medieval church at Arnold, near Nottingham, has been given new foundations and re-consecrated for worship. The National Coal Board wanted to mine a pillar of coal under the ancient church, and to prevent subsidence they underpinned it with a concrete grid. During the year of the work they also set up a temporary wooden building for worship. The total cost has been over £25,000.

CAN YOU SPOT THESE DOGS?



START dog spotting right away on the celebrated pink form (L523) which your teacher can obtain in bundles of 50 (together with free chart in full colour identifying 95 breeds) from:—

R. Harvey Johns, Chief Dog Spotter, 10 Seymour St., London, W.1.

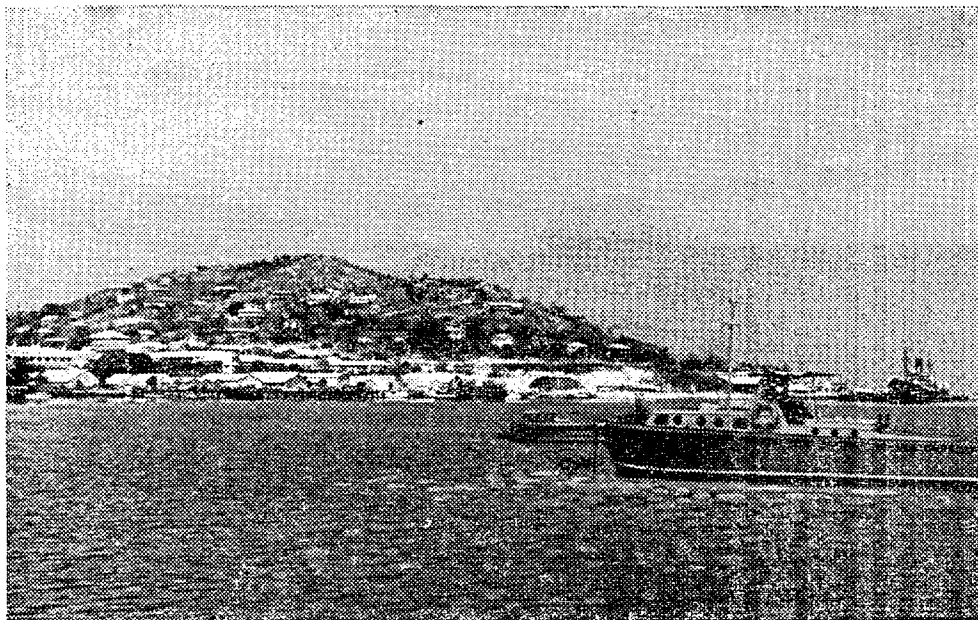
Please hand this to your teacher who will appreciate that Dog Spotting is an educational, open air activity sponsored by The National Canine Defence League to encourage kindness to animals.

WATCH FOR NEW CLUB ACTIVITIES.

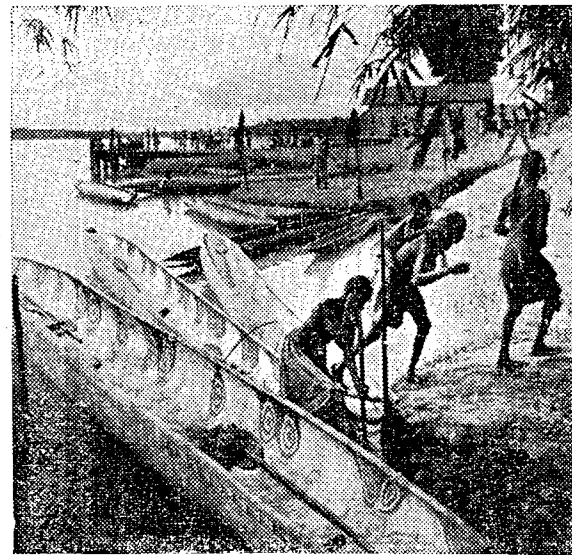
Teacher's Name

Address

COMMONWEALTH PANGLOSS



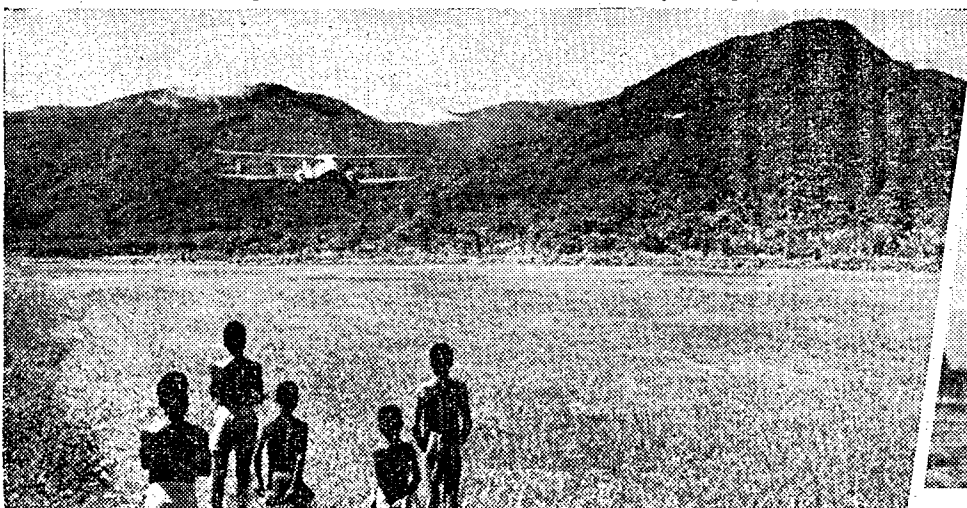
Port Moresby, headquarters of the administration of the territory of Papua and New Guinea



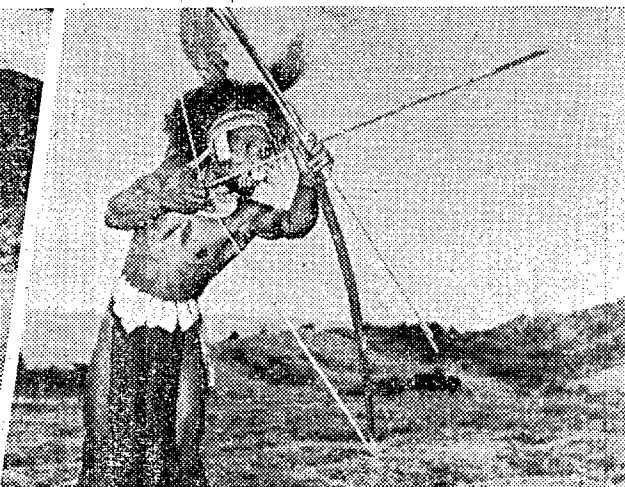
Papuans are fine canoe-builders

THE mountainous, jungle-clad island of New Guinea is divided into two parts. The western half belongs to the Netherlands. The eastern half is administered by Australia, and comprises Papua and North-Eastern New Guinea, together with many islands, of which the most important are New Britain, New Ireland, Bougainville, and the Admiralty Islands. The total area of the Australian-administered territory is 183,540 square miles, about twice the size of Great Britain. The population numbers less than two million, mostly tribesmen of the Melanesian type of South Sea islander.

PAPUA, which is divided from northern Queensland by the 90-mile-wide Torres Strait, was declared a British Protectorate in 1884. In 1901 the Australian Government took control. Under the guidance of white men, many



Air mail arrives at Kokoda among the Owen Stanley mountains



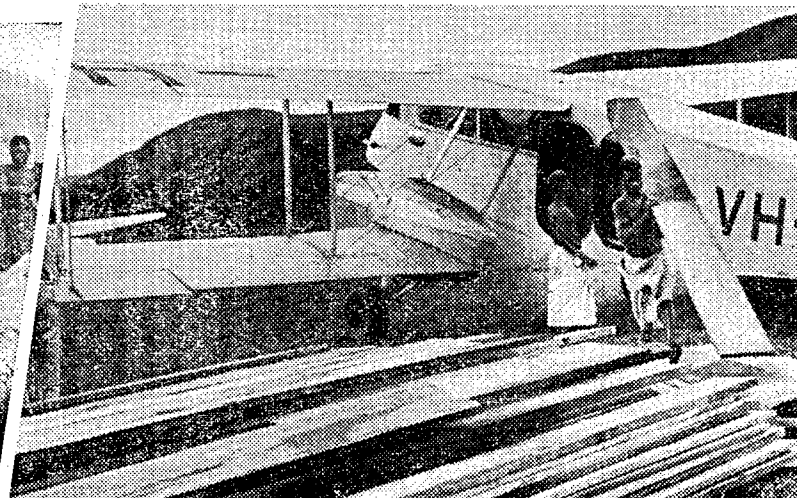
Huntsman of the interior with bird-of-paradise plumes



Cotton growing on an experi



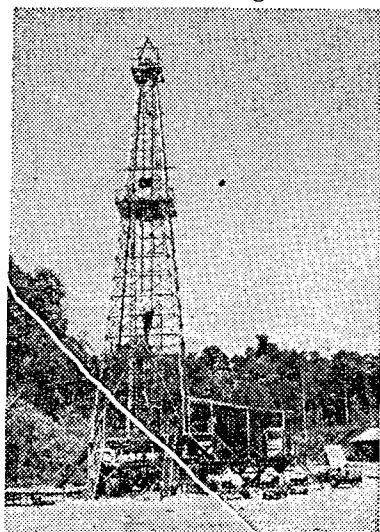
Tending a flock of sheep introduced from Australia



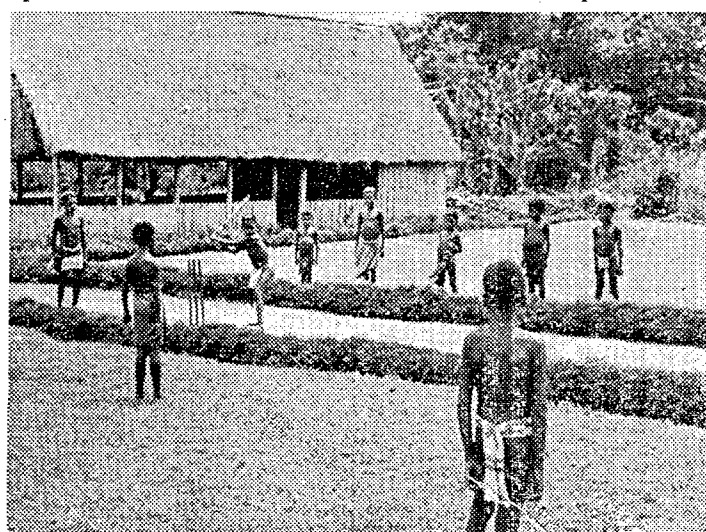
Cedar planks from New Guinea forests arrive at a furniture-making centre



Papuan boy (and friend)



Oil well in the jungle



Boys from rival tribes now play cricket together



Skilled wood-carvers of the Trobriand Islands, 100 miles from the mainland



1r, February 14, 1959

DRAMA . . . NEW GUINEA

of the tribesmen who were formerly headhunters settled down to a peaceful life, cultivating coconuts and rubber. North-Eastern New Guinea was a German possession, called Kaiser Wilhelmsland, from 1884 until the First World War, when the Australians occupied it and afterwards held it under a League of Nations mandate. This was changed to United Nations Trusteeship in 1946.

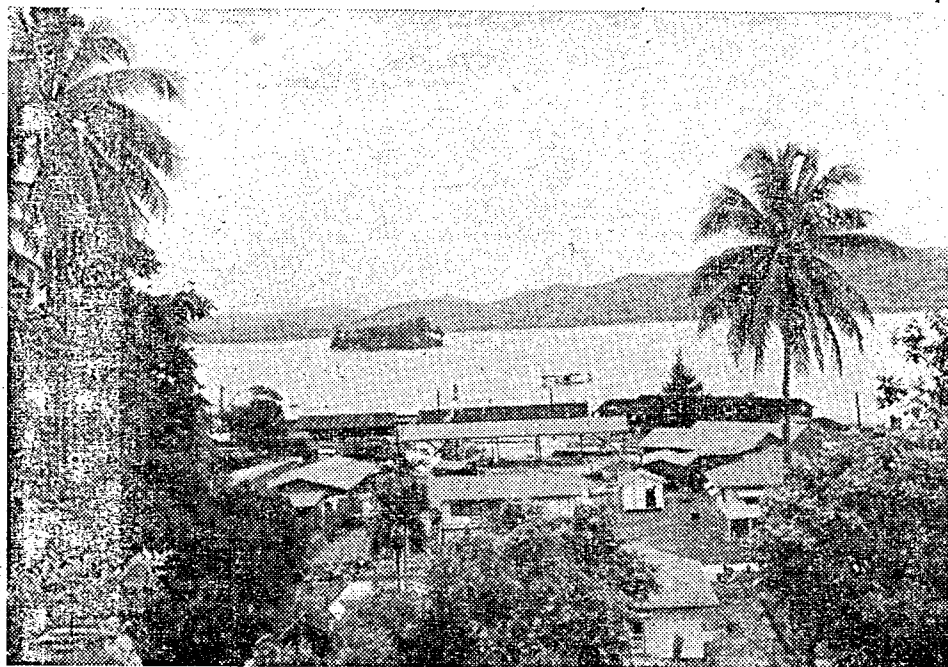
UNDER the agreement between Australia and the United Nations, North - Eastern New Guinea was brought into the same administration as Papua.

THE chief products of Papua and New Guinea are copra, rubber, gold, coconut oil and meal, cocoa beans, and timber.

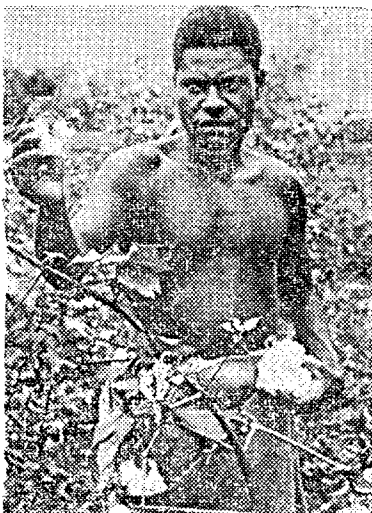
Many of the pictures are reproduced by courtesy of the Australian News and Information Bureau.



Plaited palm leaves have many uses



Samarai, a copra (dried coconut) trading post at the eastern tip of Papua



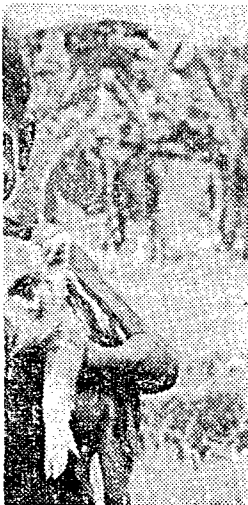
mental farm near Port Moresby



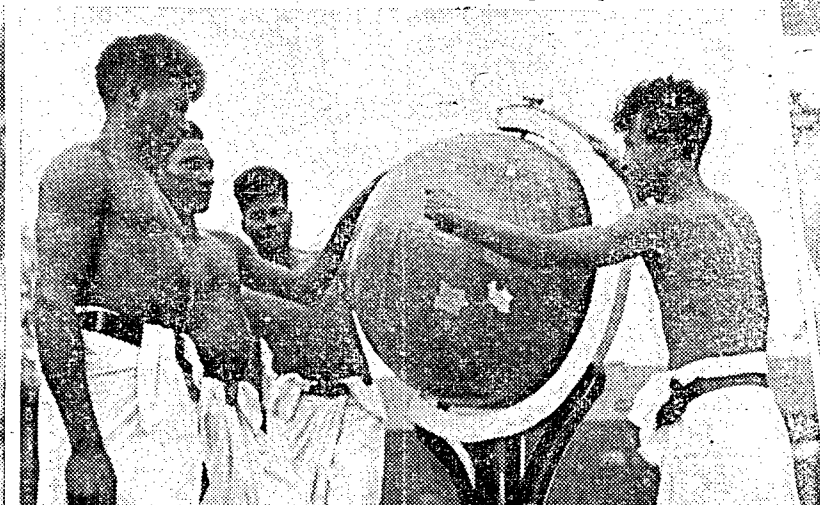
Rubber is an important crop in Papua



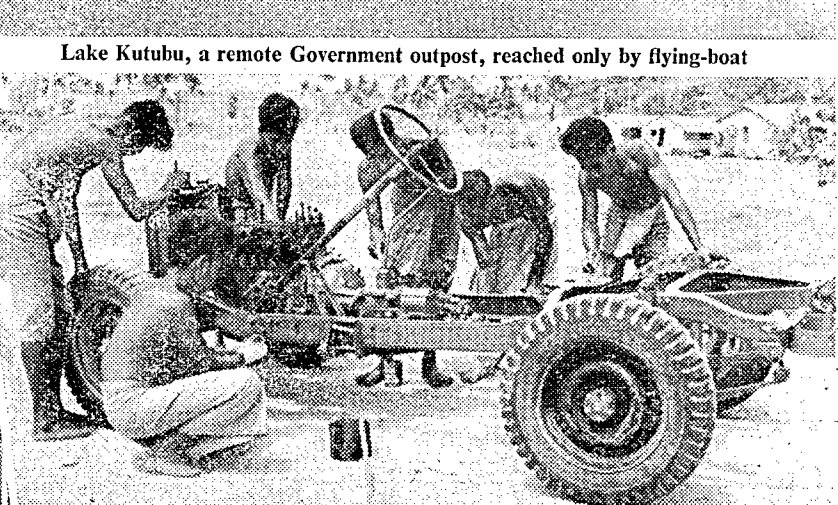
Lake Kutubu, a remote Government outpost, reached only by flying-boat



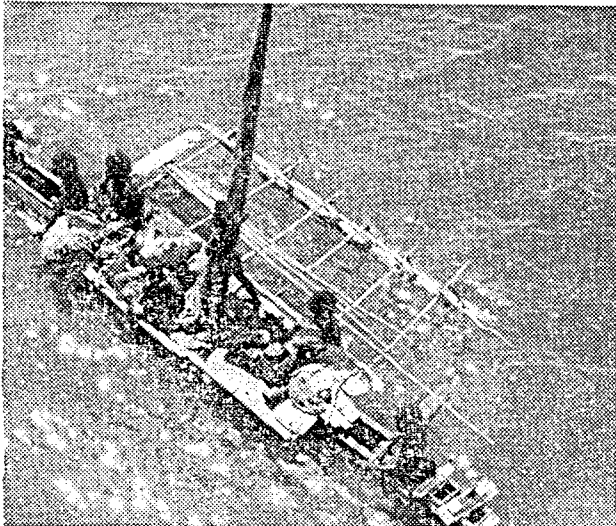
on his way to school



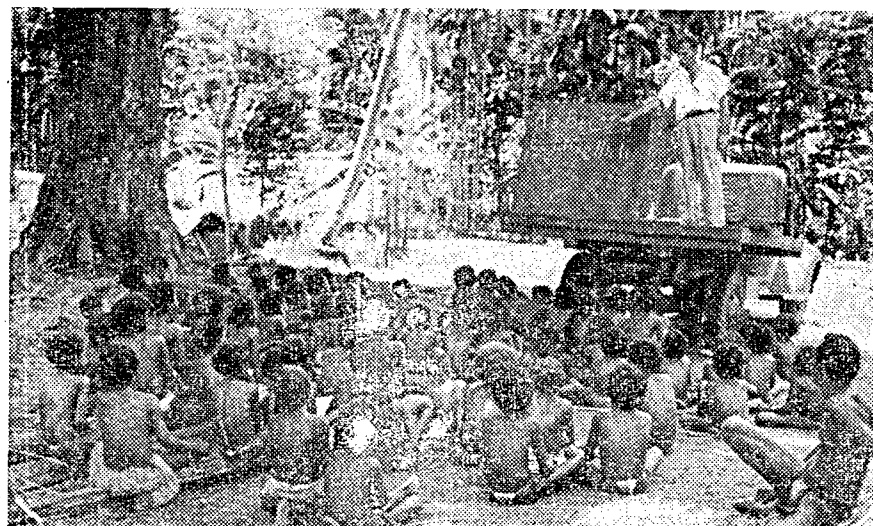
Geography students who walked for seven days to join their school



Learning to be mechanics at a Technical Training School near Port Moresby



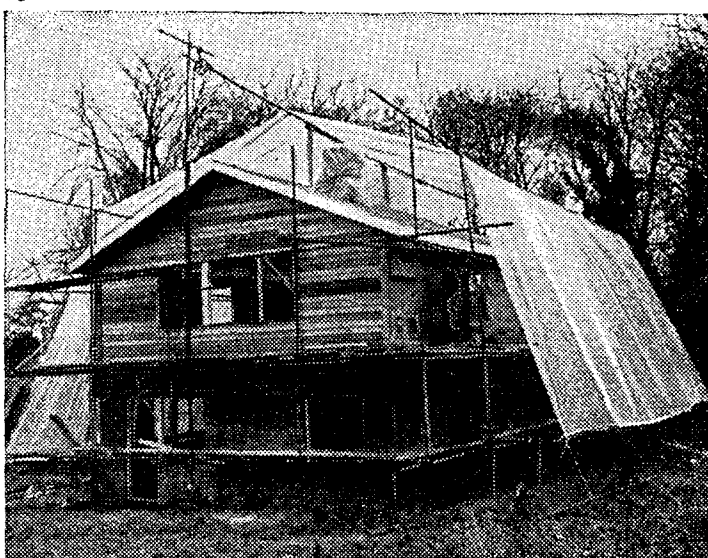
Frail canoe with a sail, and an outrigger for balance



Lesson from the back of a lorry for island children



Papuan policeman



Building in the rain

Building can go on without interruption by rain under the protection of a big polythene sheet. This has been demonstrated by an enterprising builder at Warnham, Sussex, who claims that in six weeks there was a saving of 71½ hours, which would otherwise have been lost because of bad weather

Flying laboratories will forecast the world's weather

A plan to provide a world-wide weather reporting system is now being developed in the United States.

The idea is to use ten or more four-engined Boeing jet planes—equipped with multiple radar, instrument-packed rockets, atmospheric-sensing equipment, and electronic computers—in continuous communication with ground stations which will interpret the information, then relay it over an international network.

These flying weather-laboratories will have equipment for assessing the various features of the atmosphere which make up the "weather"—humidity, visibility, atmospheric composition, pressure, and so on. They will measure cloud formations, and look inside storms with radar beams sweeping 150 miles from the aircraft.

Experiments with rockets and satellites—plus data obtained in high-altitude flights—have shown

that continuous measurement of the atmosphere can extend our knowledge of the weather. The system can also be used to gather and record facts about atmospheric and space conditions needed in the development of space flight.

The planes will fly at just under the speed of sound at an altitude of 50,000 feet. From American bases in various parts of the world, they will cover distances of up to 4500 miles. At periodic intervals radiosondes—instrument-equipped units that transmit information back to the aircraft—will be launched by rocket to probe heights up to 150,000 feet. Radiosondes will also be dropped by parachutes to "read" weather data closer to the earth.

The new scheme will be particularly valuable over oceans and Arctic regions, where continuous weather surveillance is especially difficult, and where an increasing number of civil airliners fly.

WHO'S WHO AT THE ZOO

The marmoset bought by a sailor

A DELIGHTFUL and tiny newcomer at the London Zoo is Nicky, a marmoset, who is about 12 months old but still able to sit comfortably inside a tea-cup. He is a gift from Mr. E. V. Harris, of Ilford, Essex.

"Mr. Harris is a shipping agent," a Zoo official tells me. "The marmoset was given to him by a sailor arriving home from South America. He bought the little monkey from a dealer in Recife, Brazil, and looked after it during the fortnight's trip home. Rather surprisingly he managed to keep it going on a very restricted diet of bananas and evaporated milk."

"On being given the animal at the docks, Mr. Harris took it home with him, but soon found Nicky too 'choosy' in the matter of food, so decided to pass him on to us for safe keeping. Incidentally, we are rather specially interested in this marmoset, as we are not yet sure of the precise variety to which he belongs."

The pheasant that escaped

MEANWHILE, one of the Zoo's handsomest oriental game-birds—Sultan, the Pallas's "eared" pheasant (so-called from the fine tufts of feathers that grow on the sides of his head)—has had an unofficial outing in Regent's Park.

"Sultan has been causing us a lot of trouble lately," said Mr. Jack Ward, headkeeper of the pheasantry. "He has been living in one of the open paddocks but has escaped several times, in spite of his clipped wings. He roosts high up in one of the trees in the enclosure, and in the morning he jumps over the paddock fence. Usually, he never got very far—he is such a fine-looking bird that someone always spotted him. But the other day he slipped through the boundary fence, crossed the road, and went wandering up on Primrose Hill."

"Luckily, he was noticed up there, and as a result, I took a long-handled net with me and went off in pursuit. After about an hour's search, I found him and managed to net him. We have now put him permanently inside a closed aviary, while gardeners have had orders to cut down the tree in case other creatures get the same idea."

Warm overcoat for Annabelle



During the cold spell, the London Zoo's orang-utan, Annabelle, wrapped herself up in as much straw as she could manage to get together.

Popular budgie

A GOOD "yardstick" by which one can judge the popularity of any domestic pet is provided by the correspondence that reaches the London Zoo on the care and upkeep of animals. Last year, the number of such enquiries ran into several thousands. "Thirty years ago most enquiries concerned the care of such pets as cats, dogs, and goldfish," said an official. "Before the war we were being inundated with letters about tortoises and terrapins; chameleons came a good second."

"Today, by far the greatest number of letters concerns the upkeep of budgerigars—although we still get a good many enquiries from tortoise-owners."

Early birds

TO the astonishment of the Zoo authorities, a pair of common cormorants are already busy nesting in the Southern Aviary. Hitherto, cormorants have always built their nests on one of the ledges of the rockery at one end of the aviary. This pair have selected a tree.

"Our problem at the moment is to know whether they have anything in the nest," said Mr. John Yealland, curator of birds. "There is always a bird sitting in the nest whenever the keeper visits the aviary, and as we are anxious for these cormorants to produce young, we are not disturbing them."

"Cormorants are well known to be early nesters," Mr. Yealland added. "But for a pair to nest so early in the year is quite exceptional. We received these two some years ago from Lambay Island, off the Irish coast, where they were bred."

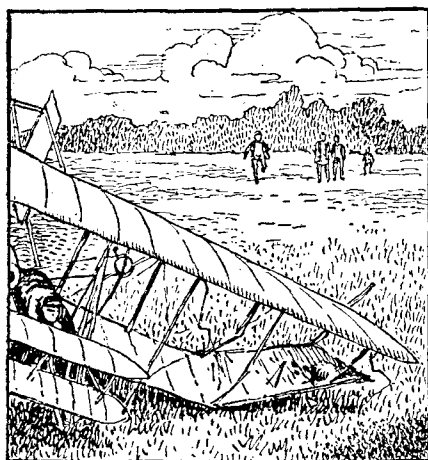
Spider causes a problem

A VENOMOUS "black widow" spider, caught in Texas, is creating an unusual family problem at the insect house. About the size of a damson (and incidentally not unlike one), the spider was no sooner put on exhibition than she laid three silken cocoons. Now, the cocoons are hatching and producing more babies than the Zoo knows what to do with.

"Two cocoons have hatched so far," said Overseer George Ashby, "producing scores of baby 'black widows.' We shall cope with the situation by allowing the baby spiders to 'cannibalise,' and later shall select a dozen or so, of both sexes, to keep. These will be fed on flies. The baby spiders are only about the size of a pin's head. But great care has to be taken to ensure that none escape, since a bite from one, although it might not yet be lethal, would cause severe inflammation."

Craven Hill

PIONEERS OF FLIGHT—new picture-story of the famous Wright brothers (6)



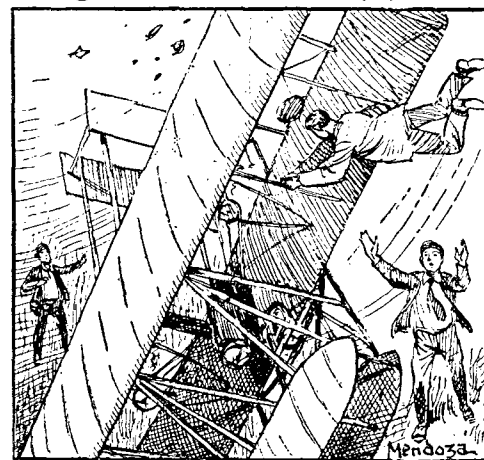
On his first attempt, on December 14, 1903, Wilbur just managed to get airborne before a wing tip hit the ground. The machine swung round and several of its parts were broken. Wilbur was unhurt and the brothers spent two days making repairs.



They were amused when a passing stranger politely asked what that "thing" was. When told it was a flying machine he wanted to know if they intended flying in it, and could not conceal his amazement when Wilbur said that they hoped to.



Then, on December 17, 1903, Orville carried out the world's first successful flight in a powered, heavier-than-air machine. In 12 seconds he flew 120 feet—slightly less than the length of a present-day Bristol Britannia airliner! It was the Dawn of the Flying Age.



They made two more flights, the last one of 852 feet. Then the plane, while on the ground, was rolled over and over by a sudden gust of wind. A friend who tried to hold it down managed to hang on but was tossed in the air like a leaf. It seemed that triumph was to end in disaster.

It looks as though the world's first flights may end in tragedy. See next week's instalment

A new series about men who take their lives in their hands

LIVING DANGEROUSLY

By Garry Hogg
5. THE DIVER

Chapter 1

THERE can hardly be any trade in which a man needs to be more completely self-sufficient, more self-reliant, than a diver's. We are concerned here not with aqualung-diving, which today is more of a sport than a profession, but with the diving undertaken in connection with repairs and salvage, and therefore involving the use of elaborate equipment and long and careful training by experts.

From the very nature of his job, the diver operates virtually alone. Though there may be other divers at work on the harbour or sea-bed, perhaps within a few yards of him, he is cut off from contact with them because of the element in which they are working and because of the type of dress a diver is obliged to wear.

Basic garment

His diving-suit is designed to protect him from every conceivable hazard. It is the result of trial and error spread over many years and many varying circumstances, and the reports of divers and of the salvage companies. Hardly a year goes past without some refinement being evolved and being fitted as standard equipment in future. Basically, however, the diving-suit consists of a helmet attached to a rubberised canvas one-piece garment and a pair of heavily weighted boots.

The suit is purposely made very roomy indeed, for the diver will want to wear a great deal of warm clothing beneath it. He will wear mainly woollen garments—vests, underpants with full-length legs, several sweaters, and several pairs of very thick, full-length socks.

Once wrapped about by all these, it is obvious that the diver cannot complete his dressing on his own. He is fitted into his diving-suit by members of the salvage team especially deputed to do this: men who work by methodical means to ensure that nothing goes wrong with the preliminary stages for which they are responsible. They work to an exact formula to make sure that nothing has been omitted that is vital to the man's safety.

Watertight joints

The diver steps into the open part of his suit, and then sits down for the main part of the procedure to be completed. Two vital parts of his suit are the cuffs and the collar. The openings for his wrists are expertly fastened so that they are neither too tight to prevent him using his hands, nor loose enough to permit water to creep in. The big neck opening is next examined for any flaw which might make it impossible

to form a water-tight joint between collar and helmet.

Then the helmet is laid over the diver's head, the bolts slipped through the holes and the wing-nuts tightened one by one with the utmost care, in a sequence corresponding to that of a set of cylinder-head nuts being tightened after an engine has been decarbonised. If the seal is intact, and the wing-nuts properly tightened, then the joint between suit and helmet is air-tight and water-tight.

Vital valves

The air-line is attached, and it is then possible to check the joint under pressure. The inlet and exhaust valves are checked and checked again, for these are as vital to the man's safety as his own powers of inhaling and exhaling. While this is being done, the diver's weights are attached to him. The sole of each boot has some 16 pounds of lead in it; an accurately shaped chest pad of lead, weighing some 40 pounds, is hung by straps over his shoulders, and a corresponding weight balancing this is secured to the upper part of his back.

The weights the diver is now carrying amount to something in the region of a hundredweight; it is easy to see, therefore, why these are attached to him as near as possible to the moment of his going over the side of the salvage vessel!

A diver has obviously to be a man of exceptional physique. He is usually a lean and wiry man, rather than heavily built, though he must of course have the sheer muscular power to carry the enormous weight of equipment which enables him to work far beneath the surface of the sea. He may often be working at a depth where pressures are four or five or more times greater than the normal atmospheric pressure to which he is accustomed.

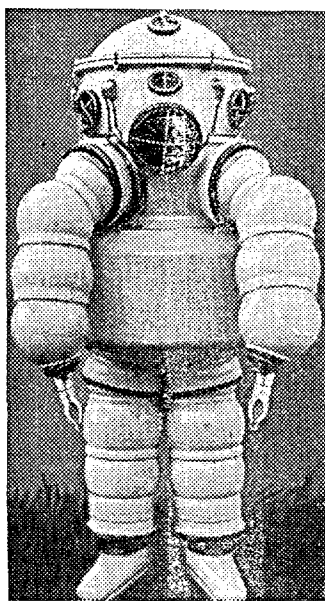
Under great strain

Inevitably there is a great strain on his heart and lungs and other organs, and it has been found that a man who does not carry too much weight in his own body usually stands up to these big demands better than a heavily built man will do.

In addition to the air-line which has been fitted and checked, there is the diver's all-important "lifeline." Until comparatively recently this was the diver's sole means of communication with the crew on the salvage vessel. Only by jerking on his end of the lifeline could he signal his needs to the men on deck. An elaborate system of jerks, double-jerks, and irregularly-timed jerks formed a code familiar to all divers and to all those crew

members responsible for his welfare and safety. The misunderstanding of a signal could mean the difference between life and death. And a diver, overtaken by some emergency far down below, might very easily mis-time his jerks, or even be unable to jerk his line at all owing to its having fouled some obstruction out of sight both from where he was working and from the men on the surface.

Nowadays, the diver normally has a small mouthpiece permanently attached to the interior of his helmet within inches of his lips. A cable is attached to his



In this armoured dress a diver can work at great depths

lifeline, and through it he can communicate easily with the men at the other end of his "submarine telephone." This invention has added immeasurably to the sense of security which the modern diver experiences; it has also, of course, vastly increased his efficiency: for a much wider range of orders, requests, and information can be sent through a telephone cable than by means of a series of code-jerks, however elaborated.

A diver will be lowered, or lower himself, on his "shot-rope" quite rapidly; it is his ascent at the end of a spell of duty on the sea-bed that involves danger. Again by a system of trial and error a routine has been evolved in which the time taken for his ascent to the surface bears an exact ratio to the depth at which he has been working and the time which he has spent at that depth. If he has been down below for any appreciable length of time, his rate of ascent must be very carefully regulated indeed.

For instance, if he has been working at a depth of 16 fathoms, and for not less than half an hour, then his ascent must be

spread out over something like an hour in all. He may ascend to a point about midway between seabed and surface at a controlled rate of a foot every second; then he must pause and spend some minutes exercising his arms and legs and "resting"—which may seem an odd word to use of a man in such circumstances!

As he comes nearer and nearer to the surface he must ascend more and more deliberately, pausing for lengthening periods with every fathom or two.

There is a scientific reason for this procedure. The steady inhalation of compressed air through the air-line introduces an excess of nitrogen gas into the system. The nitrogen tends to form numerous small bubbles in the bloodstream. If these bubbles penetrate as far as the heart itself in the circulation of the blood through the system, they produce first the dreaded "bends," an agonising form of diver's cramp, and after that the paralysis of the whole of the lower part of the body. Many divers in the past, before the principle of the circulation of nitrogen was properly understood, were crippled by paralysis as quite young men and remained crippled for the whole of their lives.

Decompression chamber

Today, thanks to scientific knowledge, cases of "bends" are very rare indeed; if they do occur, it is probably because owing to some entirely unforeseen emergency the diver was forced to ascend rapidly from a considerable depth, risking the prospect of paralysis for life as an alternative to certain injury or possible death down on the sea-bed.

But a method has been worked out whereby the diver can be brought to the surface comparatively rapidly and at the same time without risk of "bends" or graver disablement. This is the method of the portable decompression-chamber. The crew on the salvage vessel lower to the diver an elaborately constructed tank into which he enters from his shot-rope. He fastens the close-fitting door, signals to the crew above, and is then hauled by block-and-tackle to the surface and swung on to the deck.

Crash surfacing

After that, by a careful manipulation of valves and keen scrutiny of tell-tale dials, the operator gradually reduces the pressure within the tank from what it was when the diver entered it, perhaps a hundred feet and more below the surface, to normal atmospheric pressure.

The diver can also make a "crash surfacing" without risk of injury—provided that he can promptly be put into a decompression chamber. Once he is inside the pressure is increased to that of the depth he is working. Then, according to a set of tables, the pressure is gradually reduced.

Divers frequently have to work at depths where the pressure is far greater than any that could be resisted by the sort of diving-suit already described, or withstood by flesh and blood and bone and sinew in the body inside. In cir-

cumstances like these he exchanges his diving-suit for what looks not unlike an outsize suit of armour.

Indeed, this is exactly what it is: a suit of armour strong enough to withstand enormous pressure at great sea depths, but so fashioned that the man inside can operate in many complicated ways. It is articulated (that is, made with flexible joints) in such a way that he can move his arms and legs. He does not use his hands, because the pressure of water at such depths would make it impossible to have his wrists projecting through the cuffs. But he operates from within his armoured sleeves a pair of artificial "hands" capable of an astonishing variety of movements and combining in themselves a whole arsenal of small, efficient tools. With them he can grip things, screw and unscrew nuts and bolts, saw through metal as well as wood, even tie and untie knots if necessary. There is hardly any limit to what an expert diver can do with his artificial "hands."

Many kinds of work

The variety of work which a professional diver may be called upon to undertake is very wide indeed. He may have to assist in the recovery of cargo in the hold of a foundered vessel that cannot be raised to the surface; he may have to carry out a detailed inspection of the hull of a foundered vessel in order that the owners can decide with the insurance companies whether it is worth the expense of salvaging as a whole; he may be required to report on the condition of harbour works such as quays and jetties, the bases of lighthouses, sea-walls, wharves, and piers; he may have to unravel wire hawsers which have fouled ships' screws when they were manoeuvring in shallow water; he may have the grim task of descending to the sea-bed where a submarine is lying after a failure to surface, and trying to make contact with the imprisoned men.

Every new job that comes his way will present its own particular problems, not one of them exactly the same as any other that the diver has had to face in the past. In his trade he must be, like Kipling's "solitary shipwrecked Mariner," a "man-of-infinite-resource-and-sagacity."

(Next week Garry Hogg describes two famous salvage operations.)

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Illustration of a postage stamp featuring a man's portrait.

THE WORLD OF STAMPS

VISITORS to the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia next month will be able to do some of their shopping in a replica of the famous Australian town of Alice Springs. Built by the Australian trade department, the miniature town will have 22 shops, a cinema, and a post office.

All mail posted there will be postmarked A Town Like Alice—Olympia, London. Here is an opportunity for collectors who like special postmarks to add an unusual example to their collections.

Among other interesting Australian postmarks used recently is one showing a cock, the symbol of France. This was applied to mail posted at a French trade fair, held in Melbourne.

SIERRA LEONE is preparing an issue of stamps to celebrate the Royal visit later this year. Full details of the stamps have not yet been released but one of them has been designed by a well-known British philatelist, Mr. Charles P. Rang.

Three years ago, when Viscount Elibank was pressing the Postmaster-General to issue a series of pictorial stamps for Britain, Mr. Rang designed some pictorials for Lord Elibank to use in support of

his arguments. All these stamps had a portrait of H.M. the Queen, of course, and among the views chosen were those of the Houses of Parliament, Edinburgh Castle, Conway Castle, Stratford-on-Avon Memorial Theatre and, on a suggested penny stamp pictured here, Salisbury Cathedral.

Many collectors were disappointed when the Postmaster-General, after careful consideration, said that he could not accept Lord Elibank's proposals.

ONE of the last issues made by the Batista government in Cuba, before it was overthrown by revolution, consisted of two stamps in honour of the American soldier and statesman, Theodore Roosevelt.

In 1898, when Cuba was struggling to gain her independence from Spain, the United States went to her aid. Colonel "Teddy" Roosevelt raised the First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry Regiment from the cowboys of Texas and



Arizona. Known as the Rough Riders, this regiment fought gallantly in Cuba and one of the new stamps shows an attack on a Spanish fort at San Juan. The other stamp (shown here) portrays Colonel Roosevelt in uniform.

In later years Roosevelt became President of the United States and his portrait appears on several American stamps. In 1948, too, a special stamp honoured the Rough Riders.

As related not long ago in the CN, it is from Teddy Roosevelt that the familiar Teddy Bear gets its name. While out bear-hunting one day, President Roosevelt refused to shoot a cub. A well-known newspaper cartoonist drew a picture of the incident, and as a result the little toy bears made for children were eventually called Teddy Bears.

Another bear now familiar to all Americans is "Smokey." He appears in postmarks and on posters, and his job is to persuade Americans to preserve their beautiful countryside. "Keep America Green!" says Smokey Bear.
C. W. HILL



TWO GIRLS FROM NORWAY

These two girls, Kari Husum (left) and Jorunn Monkerud, are 17-year-old school-friends from southern Norway who are spending a year in England.

Kari and Jorunn both think England is wonderful but say they



miss the snow. For during winter at home, they spend most of their spare time ski-ing. But in England the girls have found a new pastime—televieing. There is no television in Norway as yet.

However, Kari and Jorunn came to England to learn the language and to see the famous landmarks they have read about, so their eyes will not be glued to the screen every day. Both have spent holidays in Sweden and Denmark.

"We want to travel and see the whole world," they say. Both keen on films and books, they plan first to master English, and then learn German and French.

Information for would-be plumbers

The boy who is methodical, good with his hands, and interested in elementary science is the type who would make an excellent plumber.

Most people get acquainted with the plumber and his mate when they have a burst pipe or faulty tap in the house. But repairs are just one of many jobs undertaken by plumbers. They are responsible for installing pipes and cisterns and baths in houses, and their services are also required by a wide range of industry. Ship-building calls for specialist plumbers. Factories, railways, local authorities, hospitals, and dairies all need them. Their craft, in fact one of the essentials of modern health and comfort.

Altogether it is a trade offering fine opportunities to ambitious boys, who can make a start under one of the apprenticeship schemes which any Youth Employment officer will explain. Meanwhile, a great deal of useful information can be obtained from a Stationery Office booklet, *The Plumber*, recently published in the Choice of Careers series at 1s. 3d.

FLIGHT OF A SWALLOW

The keen eyes of children at Queenstown, Cape of Good Hope, saw something glittering on the leg of a dead swallow. It proved to be a tiny aluminium ring inscribed with the words: *British Museum, London*, and the number K44099. Evidence of the swallow's long flight—more than 6000 miles—the ring has now been sent to Britain.

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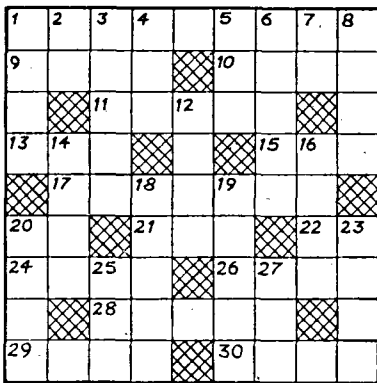
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PUZZLE PARADE



Crossword Puzzle

READING ACROSS. 1. Depict or portray. 9 Fabulous giant. 10 Every one of a group considered separately. 11 Notions. 13 Wing-like part of a fish. 15 Consume. 17 Threads. 20 Bachelor of Law. 21 Single. 22 Knockout. 24 Meadows. 26 Permission to visit a country. 28 Crowbar. 29 Old measures. 30 Revolutions.

READING DOWN. 1 Every house has one. 2 For example. 3 Lettering made by type. 4 Colour. 5 Ocean. 6 Relieved. 7 North Carolina. 8 Not this. 12 Dash or vivacity. 14 Land surrounded by water. 16 Requests. 18 Flowers. 19 Not at any time. 20 Colour. 23 Cereal. 25 Everyone. 27 Anger.

Answer next week

ACCORDING TO SHAKESPEARE

The following are characters in plays by Shakespeare. The answer to each clue is also the title of the play concerned. Do you know the titles?

WHO WERE: Antonio; Cordelia's father; the Thane of Cawdor; Valentine and Proteus; Imogen's father; Calpurnia's husband?

WHO WERE THEY?

The sentences below describe well-known characters in Nursery Rhymes. Can you identify and name them?

A WOMAN who ill-treated an animal.

The husband and wife who agreed so well about food.

A peculiar young gardener.

A distracted mother.

A boy who had bad table manners.

FAME IN FIGURES

463,897	309	16,222
381,764	171	9,105
561,967	462	10,462

Complete the addition sums above. When you have done so, change the figures in the answers into letters according to the following code:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
A C E F H I L R S T

If your answers are correct, the figures will indicate the letters forming the title of a King of England who lived in the first half of the 17th century.

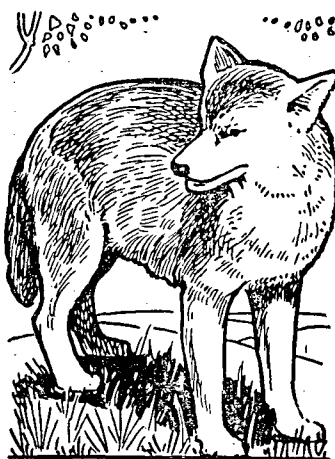
WORD SQUARE

THAT which is given.
An intention.
To touch.
A story.

RIDDLE-ME-REE

MY first is in sand and also in shore,
My second's in carpet but not in floor.
My third is in donkey and also in neigh,
My fourth is in merry but not in gay.
My fifth is in duck and also in drake,
My sixth is in water but not in lake.
My seventh's in read and also in write,
My eighth is in black but not in white.
My ninth is in steeple but not in tower—
My whole is the name of a tiny, blue flower!

NAME THIS ANIMAL



THIS illustration is of a wolf of the American prairie lands, and is often mentioned in tales of the Wild West.

A clue to its name is that the first three letters form a word meaning shy or modest.

PICKING AN APPLE

WHO shot an apple from his son's head?

Who plucked an apple from the Tree of Knowledge?

What fruit was once known as a "love" apple?

Who lost a race because she stopped to pick up three golden apples?

Who was given a poisoned apple by a witch?

Who hid in an apple barrel aboard the Hispaniola?

KNOTTY PROBLEM FOR BILLY

"**DON'T** tell me you've lost another handkerchief!" exploded Mummy as Billy was about to leave for school one morning. "That's the third this week."

Billy nodded miserably. "I don't know what happens. I put my hand in my pocket and the handkerchief has just disappeared."

"Well, you're not going to lose any more," said Mummy. "I'm going to put one of my old bracelets on your wrist and tie the handkerchief to it."

It did not seem a very good idea to Billy. He was sure the other boys would laugh at the idea of him wearing a bracelet and he set off for school feeling rather unhappy. At half-past twelve the table was laid for lunch and Mummy was all ready to serve the meal. But there was no sign of Billy.

"Trust that boy to be late when I want to get out early today," muttered Mummy, going to the

front door to see if there was any sign of him. Then she gave a gasp.

Billy was coming through the gate—doubled up! He was hobbling along at a snail's pace, his nose almost touching his knees.

Mummy flew to meet him. "What's happened," she cried. "Have you had an accident?"

"Sort of," replied Billy, straightening up. "I fell over and cut my knee. I wanted to tie my hankie round it but I couldn't undo the knot and I couldn't unfasten the bracelet. So I had to hold it against the graze."

Mummy quickly bathed the leg but found that although it had bled a lot it was not much more than a scratch.

"Well, that's the first time I've ever been glad I cut myself," thought Billy as he set off for school again—his handkerchief in his pocket this time! "There's nothing up my sleeve—as the conjurer said on TV last night."

LUCKY DIP

TOBY TORTOISE

I CANNOT find my tortoise, Perhaps he's called on you. On Sunday night he left us, I don't know what to do. His legs are short and stumpy, His house is on his back, He has to walk quite slowly, With such a heavy pack. Excuse me, but I can see A movement by the shed. Three cheers! It is my Toby, There is his little head.

THE SPORTSMAN

I WANT to ride a racing bike, Wear shorts and go upon a hike, Be clever with a cricket ball, Bowl fast and see the wickets fall! A soccer star I'd like to be, Or maybe I could learn to ski, Or even be a rowing Blue And stroke the winning Boat Race crew! I'd better put my toys away, And start to train this very day!

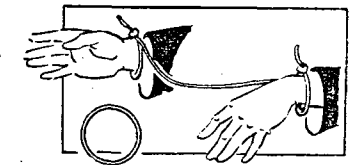
INTO THE SKY

I'D like to go with the wind one day Up into the blue, blue sky— Over the roofs we'd fly away, The blustery wind and I. Yet though I have begged with all my might, The wind never seems to hear— But maybe soon she will pause and say, "Today you may come, my dear!"

MAGIC BANGLE

WITH a piece of string and two bangles or wire circlets you can show a trick which will mystify your friends.

When no one is present slip one of the bangles on to your arm below your sleeve. Then ask someone to tie the cord to your wrists, as seen in the sketch. Then



show the second bangle and say that you intend to put it on to the rope.

Turn away from the audience, slip the second bangle into an inner pocket, and bring the concealed one down on to the cord. As you turn again you show that your hands are still tied and the bangle hangs from the cord!

HARD MOUTH

I HAD a peculiar horse Who enjoyed eating brambles and gorse. Plants covered with prickles He'd swallow like pickles, And took as a matter of course.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES

According to Shakespeare. The Merchant of Venice; King Lear; Macbeth; Two Gentlemen of Verona; Cymbeline; Julius Caesar. **Who were they?** Old Mother Hubbard; Jack Sprat and his wife; Mary, Mary, quite contrary; The Old Woman in a Shoe; Little Jack Horner. **Fame in figures.** Charles the First.

Word square.

G I F T
I D E A
F E E L
T A L E

Riddle-Me-REE. Speedwell. **Name this animal.** Coyote. **Picking an apple.** William Tell; Eve; Tomato; Atalanta; Snow-White; Jim Hawkins.

JUST A FEW WORDS

HERE is an entertaining way to increase your knowledge of words. Each numbered sentence below is followed by three answers or comments you might make; but, in each case, only one is correct and shows that you have understood the meaning of the word in *italics*. To answer five or six correctly is very good.

Answers are given in column 5

- We must make *restitution*.
A—Renew our strength.
B—Put right the wrong done.
C—Maintain our self-control.
- He is an *assiduous* worker.
A—Easily led.
B—A bossy type.
C—Shows industrious concentration.
- Some *disparaging* remarks were made.
A—Belittling someone's importance.
B—Calm and unemotional.
C—To bring the meeting to an end.
- You will find the mixture *effervescent*.
A—Has good results.
B—Brightly coloured.
C—It fizzes.
- The regulations have been *contravened*.
A—Broken.
B—Tightened up.
C—Abolished.
- I *reciprocated* his good wishes.
A—Cast them aside.
B—Sent mine in return.
C—Received them safely.

JUST A FEW WORDS

- B* Restitution is the act of giving back; making amends for wrong done. (From Latin *restitutus*, replaced.)
- C* Assiduous means persevering, sticking to a task. (From Latin *assiduus*, sitting near, and so continually present.)
- A* To disparage is to bring doubt or discredit upon; to suggest that something is inferior. (From Old French *desparagier*, to marry beneath one.)
- C* Effervescent means bubbling; often in metaphorical sense. (From Latin *effervescens*, boiling over.)
- A* To contravene is to go against. (From French, *contrevenir*, to act in a contrary way.)
- B* To reciprocate is to give in return; to exchange mutually. (From Latin *reciprocum*, moved backwards and forwards.)

C N Competition Corner

10 TABLE TENNIS SETS TO BE WON!

WHAT comes from Newcastle? A black mark if you do not know the answer! That is one of the questions you must answer in this week's C N competition, in which TEN Table Tennis Sets are being offered as prizes. All under 17 living in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Islands are invited to enter—free!

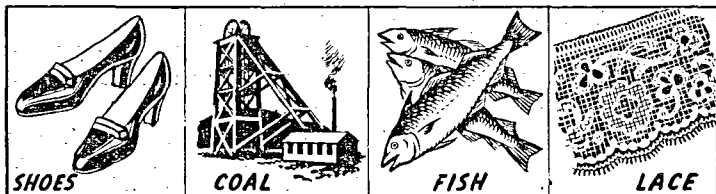
WHAT TO DO: Each of the towns listed below is associated with one of the industries pictured in the panels. Can you pair them up correctly? Write your answers in a neat, numbered list on a postcard—thus: 1. NEWCASTLE—(then the industry), and so on. Add your full name, age, and address, then ask a parent or guardian to sign the entry as your own unaided work. Post to:

C N Competition No. 19,

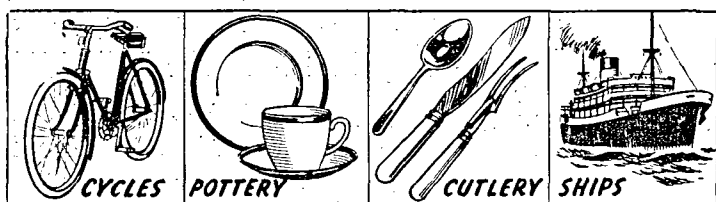
3 Pilgrim Street, London, E.C.4 (Comp.),

to arrive not later than Tuesday, February 24, the closing date.

Table Tennis Sets will be awarded to the ten boys and girls sending in the neatest and most correct entries, handwriting according to age being taken into account. The Editor's decision is final.



- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. NEWCASTLE | 5. NOTTINGHAM |
| 2. STOKE-ON-TRENT | 6. COVENTRY |
| 3. SHEFFIELD | 7. NORTHAMPTON |
| 4. GLASGOW | 8. GRIMSBY |



Britain's good prospects in the Davis Cup

No sooner is one Davis Cup final played than the draw is made for the next series. From Britain's point of view the recent draw has been most favourable; and if our young tennis stars maintain their improvement of the past few years it is quite possible that they can win the European Zone Final.

Britain's team, which will be

In good hands



A promising young batsman has his stance corrected at Alf Gover's cricket school, Wandsworth, London. He is in the experienced hands of coach Dennis Castle, a well-known club cricketer who played for the Combined Services in India just after the war.

Popular basketball

BASKETBALL, which may be loosely described as a very fast and tougher form of netball, is rapidly becoming one of the world's most popular sports. In fact many people think that one day it may become the world's leading team game.

Originated in the U.S. in 1891, in recent years it has spread to Europe, Asia, and South America, and has a large following.

Now it is announced that in the U.S. itself it is catching up with such national games as baseball and football. In High Schools, for instance, it is said that there are more students playing basketball than any other game.

By the end of this winter it is expected that more than 100 million people will have watched the season's High School matches.

chosen from Mike Davies, Roger Becker, Bob Wilson, and Billy Knight, have to meet Luxemburg in the second round (having drawn a bye in the first), and should win easily.

Sweden are most likely to be the next opponents, and now that Sven Davidson has retired, Britain can anticipate victory with a certain degree of confidence, especially as the matches would be played on grass courts in this country. On the Continent, of course, most tennis is played on hard courts.

Assuming that they win, their semi-final opponents are likely to be Spain, who, in Andres Gimeno, have one of Europe's finest players. A win would probably be only by a narrow margin.

Looking even further ahead it would seem that we might meet Italy in the final. Italy is undoubtedly the strongest of the European nations at the moment, and our team lost to them in last year's final. But should they meet this year, Britain will have the advantage of playing on grass courts.

There is still a long way to go before that can happen but, all in all, Britain's hopes are high.

World's best tennis stars in Britain

MORE good news for tennis enthusiasts is that this summer they will have the opportunity of seeing most of the world's leading professional players in action in various parts of Britain. Jack Kramer is bringing nine stars for a "grand tour."

The tour begins at Leeds on July 15, when Ashley Cooper, Mal Anderson, Mervyn Rose, Tony Trabert, and Pancho Segura will begin a series of matches there. In August four more will arrive—Pancho Gonzales, Frank Sedgman, Lew Hoad, and Ken Rosewall. The party will then split into two groups to visit a number of towns including Dundee, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Belfast, Brighton, Scarborough, Eastbourne, and Nottingham.

Sporting Flashbacks

CHelsea F.C.'s FIRST MANAGER (1905) WAS **J.T. ROBERTSON**. A FORMER GLASGOW RANGERS AND EVERTON PLAYER.

ALTHOUGH A WING-HALF, "JACKIE" TWICE SCORED 17 GOALS IN A SEASON FOR RANGERS, FOR WHICH HE WAS PRESENTED WITH A HANDSOME WATCH.

AFTER WATCHING THE FIRST SOCCER INTERNATIONAL (SCOTLAND V. ENGLAND, IN 1872), SOME OFFICERS OF THE THIRD LANARKSHIRE RIFLES GOT TOGETHER AND FORMED A REGIMENTAL FOOTBALL CLUB...

THIS WAS HOW THIRD LANARK F.C. STARTED AND THEY ARE STILL, NICKNAMED "THE WARRIORS."

JAMES MCMENEMY WON 7 SCOTTISH CUP MEDALS—6 WITH GLASGOW CELTIC AND ONE WITH PARTICK THISTLE.

HIS SON, JOHN, WAS ALSO A SCOTTISH CUP MEDALLIST WITH CELTIC (IN 1927) AND HARRY, ANOTHER SON, WAS IN THE NEWCASTLE TEAM WHEN THEY WON THE F.A. CUP IN 1932.

Fighting back

IN 1954 Reg Higgins won his first international rugby cap. In the summer of 1955, however, while on tour with the British Lions in South Africa, he was carried from the field at Johannesburg with a serious leg injury. An operation for the removal of a cartilage was performed, and months later he returned home, with steel wires in his right knee and the fear that his rugby-playing days were over.

But the burly Lancastrian fought his way back to fitness, and regained his place in the England team for the 1956-57 season. Then, towards the end of 1957, another operation on his right knee was necessary. This time, doctors said it would be impossible for him to play again. But once more he triumphed, and this season he returned to the England XV.

Although he will not be in the England team which meets Ireland on Saturday in Dublin, he may yet regain his place. The two countries have engaged in 70 internationals since 1875; England having won 43 times, Ireland 22, with five drawn. The Englishmen have not lost to the Irish since 1951.

New track for the Light Blues

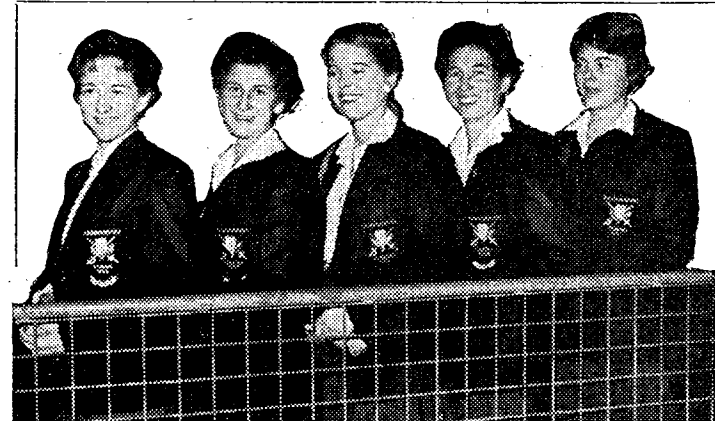
SOME of Britain's greatest athletes had their first successes at Fenner's, the Cambridge sports arena. It is one of the oldest tracks in the world, dating back to 1857.

But Fenner's will not be known as an athletics track after next month, for the Cambridge University athletes are to move to a newly-laid track at Milton Road. Fenner's will then become primarily the home of Light Blues cricket.

Record for Bolton?

WEATHER permitting, the Fifth Round matches of the F.A. Cup will be played on Saturday.

Bolton Wanderers, holders of the trophy and strongly fancied to take the Cup again this year, have a chance of creating a record. For much of this season they have been fielding exactly the same side that played at Wembley last year. If those same players appear in the Final again this year it will be the first time this has happened since the Cup was first fought for, 87 years ago.

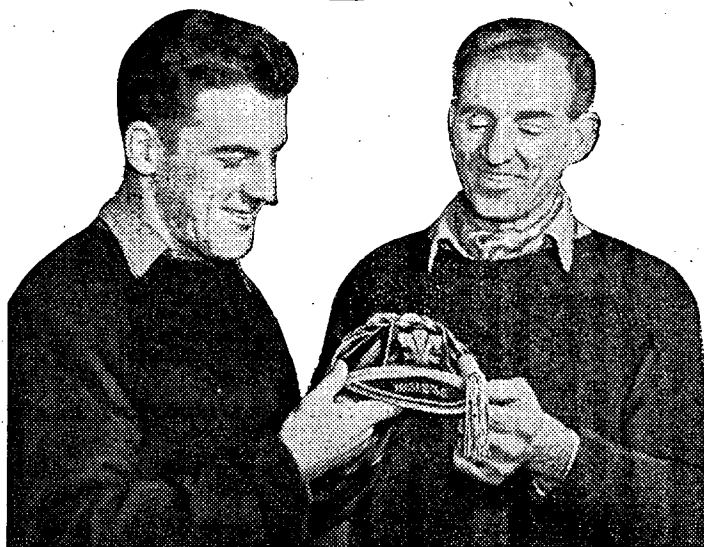


Girl fencers from South Africa

Members of the South African Universities Fencing team who are visiting this country after making a tour of the Continent.

It's in the family

Capped as England's fly-half against Wales this season **Beverley Rismen** (left) is shown the cap his father won a quarter of a century ago—but as a member of the Welsh team.



He prefers boxing

Two years ago **Menzies Douglas Johnson** left his father's farm in Southern Jamaica to seek cricket fame in England. He joined Essex and gained some prominence as a fast bowler with the Minor Counties XI. But, standing well over six feet, and weighing about 14 stone, he became attracted to boxing.

Now a lance-corporal in the Royal Engineers, he has given up cricket and is concentrating on boxing, being coached by S.M.I. Reg Marks, trainer of Army and English amateur teams. His first ambition is to win the heavy-weight title at the A.B.A. Championships in April.

Chess champion

BOBBY FISCHER, the New York boy who, two years ago, won the U.S. Chess championship when only 13, has now retained his title. Competing against eleven famous opponents, he was undefeated throughout the tournament.

SPORTS QUIZ

1. Who is the manager of England's soccer team?
2. How many times has Johnny Leach won the world table tennis championship?
3. Ilsa and Jon Konrads are famous Australian swimming stars. In which country were they born?
4. Who are the holders of the F.A. Amateur Cup?
5. Which was the first country to send a Rugby Union side to Britain?
6. Can you name the only Frenchman to win a Wimbledon title since the war?

1. Walter Winterbottom. 2. Twice—in 1949 and 1951. 3. Latvia. 4. Woking. 5. New Zealand—in 1888-89. 6. Yvon Petra.

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